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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Pres ident Cleveland submitted a message on the report of the Civil Service Commission. === The Senate.: Mr. Dawes and Mr. Stewart spoke against the ratification of the Fisheries Treaty, and lively references were made to Secretary Bayard's interview in a Baltimore paper. - The House: The Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service was

Foreign.-Messrs. Parnell, Smith and Gladstone debated the scope of the Commission of Inquiry in the House of Commons; Mr. Smith said that the Commission would consist of Sir James Hannen, and Justices Day and Smith; the Cabinet decided to hold an autumn session of Parliament. === The Skeena River Indians are besieging the Hudson Bay fort where the white people are collected. \_\_\_\_ Count Herbert Bismarck has been honored with a Russian decoration.

Demestic .- Governor Hill has approved the Aqueduct Commission bill. - Arguments were made before the Governor in the Ives extradition case. \_\_\_\_ Speaker Carlisle has cancelled his acceptance of the invitation to speak on the tariff in Georgia. === It is said that Chief Arthur is losing his influence with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ..... The Sloux Indians held a great council last night; they oppose the opening of the reservation. === General W. C. Wickham died yesterday in Richmond. ==== General Sheridan continues to improve. === Saratoga races begin to-day.

City and Suburban.-The store of Levi M. Bates & Co., at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. was closed by the sheriff; Mr. Bates explained to a reporter the causes which led to his financial embarrassment = A. M. Pelmer secured the lease of Wellack's Theatre. === Police Justice Power replied to Commissioner Purroy's letter, in withdrew from the County Democracy. In the inquest on the killing of Mrs. Levy by a "bobtail" car, the secretary of the Twentythird-st. line admitted that fifty accidents had taken place on their tracks this year, but refused to let the jury see the company's record of casual ties. = Brooklyn's Aldermen authorized the expenditure of \$1,200,000 to enlarge the waterworks. The Treasury Department at Washington abandoned its claim for rentals of prividecision that the Emigration Commissioners had leased it as State officers. === The report that Governor Hill had commuted the sentence of Chiara Cignarale proved premature. === The New-York baseball team defeated the Bostons at the Polo Grounds, 2 to 0. \_\_\_\_ Lacutenant-Colonel McFarland died at his home in New-Haven. Courtlandt Palmer, the president of the Nineteenth Century Club, died in Vermont. - Chinamen visited Bay Ridge Park and enjoyed fireworks and music. == Stocks only moderately active with important appreciations and closed strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair, with nearly stationary temperature at first, and then cooler. Temperature yesterday: est, 91 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 80 3-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

General Boulanger suffered a disastrous defeat in Ardeche on Sunday, his opponent getting nearly 17,000 majority. This was the first test of the General's popularity since his affair with M. Floquet, and the result contrasts strongly with the elections in the Nord and Dordogne not many weeks ago. Boulanger attributes his defeat to his inability to conduct the canvass, and says he will try it again in the Department of Somme.

Fifty accidents in a year from the Twentythird-st. bobtail cars, "and there may have been more." Such was the testimony of the secretary of the company before the Coroner yesterday. The company keeps an "accident book," and though its lawyers object to producing it. Coroner Messemer insists upon see ing it. He is right. The public wants to know all about the bobtail's deadly work. Let the "accident book" be opened.

Mr. Edgar M. Johnson was guilty of an impropriety when arguing the case of Ives. Stayner and Woodruff before Governor Hill yesterday. He remarked that he had never seen Mr. Hill before, but he hoped "to vote for him for Governor again this fall." In a hearing like this the Governor occupies a judicial position, and for a lawyer, when making an argument before him, to bring in his political sympathies is as gross a breach of decorum as for an advocate in court to pledge his vote to the Judge on the bench the next time the latter comes before the people for election.

The Parnell-"Times" Commission of Inquiry is evidently to go about its work under roving orders. Mr. Parnell's and Mr. Gladstone's efforts to have its powers defined were vain. Mr. Gladstone spoke warmly on the subject yesterday, and insisted that there should be no skulking on the part of the Government. His earnest words were met with silence or evasion. He scathingly denounced the conduct of the Attorney-General in acting as counsel for one party to the controversy, and no defence of this official was attempted. The interesting fact was disclosed by Mr. Smith that the members of the Commission are to be Sir James Hannen (president), and Justices Day

which he says several times that the great merit of the bill is that it involves home rule -and, inferentially, that he himself is responsible for this great reform. He does not attempt, though, to explain his inconsistency in signing the reorganization bill of 1886, which was not based on the home-rule principle. The Governor also deplores the fact that Mr. Forster, the president of the Board of Aldermen, was not put on the Commission; which is a delicate way of saying that Tammany Hall ought to have at least one representative there. The carrying out of the reorganization plan now rests with Mayor Hewitt, who selects four Commissioners-two Democrats and two Republicans,

The Brooklyn Aldermen performed only part of their duty yesterday. They voted to expend \$1,200,000 for enlarging the Ridgewood Reservoir, putting in new pumping-engines, driving additional wells and repairing the conduit. These things they ought to have done; but they ought not to have left undone the weightiest matter of all-the extension of the aqueduct eastward so as to give needful enlargement to this source of supply. That the Aldermen did a little to meet present necessities, however, is something for our neighbors to be thankful for.

NO BILL FOR BUNCOMBE WANTED. It must be apparent to Republican Senators that Democrats are exceedingly anxious to have some Tariff bill proposed by the Republicans. It is plainly the belief of Democrats that it would be a fatal blunder for the Republicans to substitute a complicated issue about details, which very few voters will understand, for the broad and simple issue raised by the Mills bill. Democratic leaders who have any practical knowledge are aware that the weak point of their position lies right there; the issue which the President has forced upon the party is so simple that every voter will comprehend it. Free wool fixes the character of the free-trade bill.

In their anxiety to crowd Republicans into substituting a different issue, the Democrats have exposed their motive. They know that opposition to the free-trade bill is a great deal stronger than any measure which can be framed by a party at the fag end of a session, in a Senate where the majority is narrow and doubtful. It would seem that Republican Senators should also be able to appreciate the dangers of an attempt to pass a bill under such circumstances. Senator Sherman will surely remember that the amendments thrust into the Tariff bill of 1883, by Democratic votes with a few Republicans to help, cost the loss of his own great State in the State election, made that State uncertain in the Presidential election. and so opened the door for the election of Mr. Cleveland. Yet at that time the Senate had months for debate and the careful maturing of the bill; now it has not. The Finance Committee may report the best bill in the world how can they tell what shape it will take after some weeks in a thin Senate, with many members unavoidably absent?

The prod with which Democrats are trying to stir up Republican Senators to injudicious action is the sneer that Democrats have agreed upon a Tariff bill in the House while Republicans in the Senate cannot agree. Is it quite worth while to injure the Republican cause, or to run any risk of injuring it, for no better reason than to prove this charge false? When a sensible small boy hears his mischievous companions daring him to do a thing, he infers they are trying to get him into a hole of some sort The Democrats of the House have been forced by Executive dictation and threats to accept a bill, and without that influence the party in power would have demonstrated its incapacity to govern. The Republicans have no such responsibility, are under no obligation to frame any bill whatever, and they have no Administration to give them the benefits of leadership. The people have taken the responsibility from them for the present, and it is no part of their duty to propose bills which they know they

This alone seems to THE TRIBUNE a sufficient reason, if there were no other, for refusing to prolong the session of Congress. It is not part of the duty of Congressmen to pass bills for buncombe or for political capital. Already it is long past the time for adjournment, and members of both houses ought to be at home reporting to their constituents. Every sensible citizen will know, if the Senate keeps Congress in session to debate a Tariff bill. that it is merely expending public money without any hope of practical legislation. The party charged by the people with the responsibilities of government has framed a bill which the Republicans rightly oppose, and on which they are willing to appeal to the people. That is enough. There seems no good reason for confusing the issue by framing another bill which everybody knows cannot pass. party which the people have not intrusted with power discharges its duty if it defeats measures which threaten the public welfare.

CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE. The Republican canvass in this State for Congress and for the Legislature has already begun in some of the districts. It is announced apparently by authority that certain of the present Congressmen and Assemblymen-the Senate holds over from last year-will not stand for re-election. Candidates to take the place of these members are being suggested and their qualifications set forth in the local papers. In the Ist Oswego and in the Ist Chautauqua districts the conventions to nominate for the Assembly will be held this week

and many others will be called a little later. It is eminently desirable that the important work of selecting Republican nominees for Congress and for the Assembly should be generally begun without unnecessary delay. We do not mean to urge that the conventions should be called at an unusually early day, but that our friends in all the districts, by giving ample time to these preliminary legislative canvasses. should place in the field Congressional and Assembly tickets up to the standard of what our National ticket is and our State ticket is sure to be. All experience proves that the character of the subordinate nominations has a decided influence upon the fortunes of the main ticket. Let the Congressional and Assembly candidates be strong, trustworthy and popular men, and it will be all the easier to secure the vote of New-York for General Harrison and to

elect a Republican Governor. The New-York delegation in the LIst Congress consists of 19 Republicans and 15 Democrats. But the fact that New-York is a strong protection State ought to suffice, in case no mistakes are made in the nominating conventions, to elect a still larger number of Republicans to the next Congress. The passage of the Mills bill places the Democrats in many of the districts at a serious disadvantage. The Rensselaer-Washington district, for example, is now represented by a Democrat. But the Republicans, with the Mills bill in all that it implies for a campaign document and with the right sort of a man for a candidate, ought to redeem that district. The Democratic major-

rebuke administered by the people to the Free Trade party. The Assembly, as usual, will doubtless go Republican by a substantial majority, but there is always more or less danger in overconfidence. It is the part of prudence to take nothing for granted at any point of the canvass of this year. Every one of the tickets | industries. ought to command a hearty support. More than one "sure" district has been lost simply because the fact that it was sure induced those who held it to let the campaign run itself and the other party to make a still and most industrious hunt.

ANOTHER REFORM LECTURE.

The President chose an unfortunate day for a new, albeit faint-hearted, deliverance on Civil Service reform, which we print in full in another column. THE TRIBUNE published vesterday in detail the shameful record of his appointments to office. It was an overwhelming demonstration of the rapid conversion of public offices into party spoils, and of the degradation of the Civil Service under the present Administration. His appointments were shown by Democratic testimony to violate every idea of fitness and decency, and to belie every profession of interest in reform which the President had made. It was a merciless but scientific dissection of his Administration and a thorough exposure of its canting hypocrisy. On the same day the President, by a curious coincidence, felt impelled to read to Congress one of his perfunctory lectures on Civil Service reform in connection with the annual report of the Commission, closing with labored congratulations upon the progress which the good cause has made. That Civil Service reform has not made progress under President Cleveland's Administration the record of the Administration compiled in yesterday's TRIBUNE conclusively established. The time has gone by when he can impose upon either credulity or ignorance in affecting interest in a cause which he has deliberately

The President remarks with his usual betrayal of self-consciousness that "the path of Civil Service reform has not at all times been pleasant nor easy." This would seem to imply that he considers that he has been travelling that road and that he has had a tiresome and doctrinaires of the National Civil Service Reform League, he has not been on that road at all. In their resolutions last August they declared: "The change in the unclassified Civil Service is so great as to forehode its complete partisan reconstruction by the close of the Administration." The conversion of public offices into partisan spoils they considered a practical repudiation of the cause of Civil Service reform, to which the President had pledged himself without reserve in his letter to the Reform League on December 25, 1884. They were right, since the essential principle of their reform is the separation of the public service from politics; and of this abolition of patronage there has been no trace under the present Administration. The President is not in any honest sense of the words a Civil Service reformer; yet it suits his purposes to discourse with an affectation of sympathy upon the necessity for extending the operation of the existing law and to deprecate the opposition which it meets from partisans of the pat-

ronage system. The President's message has a plaintive tone when he refers to the facility with which this subject is misapprehended by politicians and the public. The painful truth is that the people are beginning to understand the President, and it is no longer prudent for him to affect zeal for a cause which his party despises. Even his Mugwump admirers have found him out, since in the language of "The Evening Post" it is doubtful "if a single Independent voter of this State, of the thousands who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the u terances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded, on a great scale, with the utmost boldness." If the President cannot any longer deceive even his bigoted partisans, why should he do more than display a languid interest in the subject? Is he not a Free Trader? What more will the Democracy and Mugwumpery have? The Civil Service farce is played out.

THREE DECEPTIONS IN ONE.

The one excuse which Democrats offer for the Mills bill is that it will not reduce the average rate of duty on dutiable articles very much. To appreciate this shallow fraud, one has only to remember that if a thousand articles bear duties averaging 40 per cent. 999 of them may be placed on the free list and yet the remaining article may bear a duty of 40 per cent. Then a Democratic cheat may rise in his place and say: "Here is practically no change in the tariff; on dutiable articles the duties average exactly the same under this bill as under the existing tariff." Wool and certain other articles would be put into the free list by the Mills bill, The plea that duties on the remaining dutiable articles would not be much reduced is simply a deception.

But there is fraudulent misrepresentation of the issue in two other respects. The reduction of duties on some articles, to the average rate on all articles, would be enough absolutely to destroy great American industries, and yet it would scarcely affect the average rate of duty at all. Again, suppose average duties of 40 per cent on 1,000 articles, of which 500 are substantially excluded by duties which secure the home market to home producers. Take off all the protecting duties entirely, and the rate paid on dutiable articles would not be changed. Reduce rates on these enough to prostrate every establishment in the country which depends upon their protection. and yet the average rate collected on all articles might be but slightly or not at all reduced. For instance, some woollens require a duty of 50 or 60 per cent, let us say, and are not now imported; reduction of the duties on these to 40 per cent might destroy the woollen industry, and yet not lower the average rate in the least.

Then there is a third intentional deception in ignoring the vast difference between specific and ad valorem duties. The present tariff imposes specific duties, woollens and cottons. for instance, while the pending bill substitutes ad valorem duties, the effect of which must depend entirely upon the success of foreigners in undervaluations. Opening the door wide to fraud does not lower the nominal rate of duty in the least. But it does offer a large reward to foreigners who swear their goods in at only half their value, and so cheat the Government of half the revenue on them. That is one of the most dangerous provisions of the free-trade bill; a provision which was deliberately intended to insure the prostration of great industries for the benefit of foreign importers. Yet it would not alter the average rate of duty on the declared value of imports. but would only hire foreigners to put that declared value a great deal lower, thereby

themselves Free Traders, extreme, absolute, uncompromising and unqualified. They are the men who have made the rest of the bill. It needs no study to assure voters of practical common sense that the Free Traders' bill is not a bill designed for the protection of home

A severe blow has been dealt to the Boston Alderman. We don't know just how it is with the Alderman of the cultured city of the East, but in this neighborhood officials of this class are so in the habit of being humiliated that they do not mind it greatly. In Boston, though, this stroke may fall with stunning effect. The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has just granted an injunction restraining the city from paying the Aldermen's bills for hack hire on Decoration Day and another occasion when the modern Athens made holiday. In other words, the Aldermen have had their fun and now they have got to pay for it out of their own pockets The contingent fund, or its equivalent, cannot hereafter be drawn on when the City Fathers wish to have a quiet little junket. We trust that the Boston Aldermen will submit to the inevitable gracefully and take the lesson to heart. The principle is a sound one. Boston, or rather the Massachusetts court, has set an excellent example, and other cities might well profit thereby.

Our esteemed Civil Service yawpers of four ears ago have received with profound silence THE TRIBUNE'S overwhelming exposure of President leveland's repudiation of his pledges to them and the country. Why do they not speak up in de-fence of the "best type of the highest Americanism since Lincoln"? Is it because we took good care to muzzle them in advance by quoting their own denunciations of the Administration's abandonment of Civil Service Reform? They must pardon us for reminding them that their party and their candidate have belied every reform profession they have ever made.

Beyond question, Washington Territory is entitled to be admitted to the Union as a State. And we see no objection to taking in along with it four counties of Idaho, which Nature seems to have intended to belong to Washington rather than its neighbor. But there is one thing that ought to be insisted on. "Washington" will not be a good name for a State. There are enough Washington cities and towns and counties already, and it would be positively too confusing to have this for the name of a State. To change it would mean no disrespect to the Father of his Country. Now difficult journey. But if we can believe the is the time to make the change, if ever. Let the Territory, when admitted, be admitted under a name possessing some local significance. The people of Washington may prefer their present title, but their voice is not necessarily decisive in such a matter. The rest of us have something to say, and Congress may wisely give heed to the demand for a change that will be desirable on many grounds.

> The following cable dispatches explain themselves:

England, July 20, 1888. To Mr. American Fly: Will you walk into my parlor? I assure you that it is the prettiest little parlor you ever did cspy, and I need not add that you will be most welcome. Answer paid. Faithfully FREE-TRADE SPIDER. yours,

United States, July 20, 1888.

To Free-Trade Spider, Esq.: Your invitation is respectfully but firmly declined. My Uncle Sam assures me that if I have any regard for my health I will hold myself aloof from your parlor. With sentiments of distinguished consideration, yours,
THE AMERICAN FLY,

Copies of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday containing the elaborate review of the Administration's apsointments and Civil Service record can still be had, an unusually large edition having been printed. Better still, the alphabetical list of appointments will be found in TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 100 (price two cents), which is ready for delivery this morning. We have considered it a graceful courtesy to dedicate this EXTRA informally to Mr. George William Curtis, whose celebrated description of Democracy was a forecast of the fate of Civil Service reform at the hands of that party. His words are repeated here as the motto of this new EXTRA:

We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct National policy which it dares without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.—(George William Curtis.

The House of Wittelsbach has singularly illustrated both the value and the worthlessness of princes. One King of Bavaria was willing to ruin his country and lose his crown for the sake of the stale fascinations of Lola Montez. Another united the two extremes in himself by playing the part of Maecenas to Richard Wagner and ending with suicide a career of fantastic madness. Prince Charles Theodore has won enviable fame as a skilful and devoted surgeon, who is in great demand throughout Europe both for consultation and operation. And now it is announced that another member of the royal family has entered upon the practice of the healing art. This is Prince Louis Ferdinand, a first cousin of the King, and husband of the Princess Maria della Paz of Spain. It will be interesting to observe in which title he henceforth takes more pride, Doctor of Medicine or Knight of the Golden Fleece.

What sort of men does cheap whiskey make?-Ask your friend, Governor Hill. He is the rum champion in New-York, and he ought to know.

David H. Gildersleeve, of No. 45 Rose-st., claims and apparently is entitled to priority for the design of the British free-trade flag used in TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 99. He has published a political card which is doing good service as an illustrated text for campaign purposes. "London Punch," however, deserves the highest commendation for contributing to the attractiveness of this popular TRIBUNE "EXTRA." Mr. Tenniel never drew a better cartoon than the one in which Mr. Cleveland with a roguish look on his face introduces English Free Trade to America. That picture tells the whole story of the present campaign.

PERSONAL

Emin Bey is familiarly known in Germany, especially at Breslau and Berlin, where he studied medi-cine, by the prosaic name of Edward Schnitzer.

The King of Denmark will celebrate the twenty-fifth nniversary of his reign on November 15 next. cently he learned that a subscription was being pronoted among all classes of Danes-nolentes volentesmoted among all classes of Danes—nolentes volentes—
to present to him a magnificent jubilee gift in the
shape of a country seat in Jutland. He has written
a letter in which he states that when he looks upon
the existing economical conditions of Denmark and
sees the hard struggle for existence which his people
are carrying on, he feels obliged in conscience to refuse to accept any gift so costly.

Miss Lucy A. Plympton, of Albany, will be a dele gate from the Dana Geological Society of that city to the International Geological Congress which meets at London in September. She will not be the only woman member, and so the speakers will not be the only woman member, and so the speakers will not be put to the comical strait of their brethren of last year's congress at Berlin, who, by the presence of just one woman delegate, were compelled to address the assemblage as "Madame et Messicurs."

There is talk of an invitation to the Rev. Stopford Brooke, of London, to come over and take the late James Freeman Clarke's place in Boston. His son is already settled over a Boston church.

Walt Whitman's health is improving, and he says he feels like going to work again. Mrs. Celia Thaxter last week gave readings from her wn poems at the Isles of Shoals.

John G. Whittier is at the Senter House, Centre Harbor. There is a proposal to erect a monument to the late

Thomas J. Potter at Omaha, Nebraska. Mrs. Cleveland now conspicuously figures as a patron of and leader in church work.

"Le Gaulois" says that the Countess Munster has brought back to Paris from Berlin two magnificent dogs, directly descended from the famous spaniels of Frederick the Great. These animals were the special favorites of the late Emperor Frederick, and he be-Governor Hill has promptly approved the bill reorganizing the Aqueduct Commission. He could not well do otherwise. With his formal action he files a long memorandum in will be entirely wined out in November in the late Emperor Frederica, and he bequeated them to his friend them to his friend. It is not necessary to pitch into Colonel Brice because than one evidence of the character of this oill.

The men who put wool on the free list proved will cure her aversion for the canine race. The last so that the following terms: "I leave them to his friend them to his a period them to his friend them to his friend them to his frien

paragraph was in playful allusion to the fact that the Countess could never bear even the sight of a dog. The Emperor's will appears, however, to have wrought the desired cure, for the two spaniels are now installed at the Embassy, and spoiled by their new mistress to their hearts' content.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A postal card with a flap to cover the writing would be a good thing and would meet a popular demand. The postal card is one of the articles that become indispensable the moment they are once used, but many people are prevented from using them by the fact that privacy is impossible. The device which Senator Culiom has brought to the attention of the Senate Postoffice Committee provides for this in a simple but effective way. The card is double and the back is split diagonally from the centre, where the four points can be attached in the same way that an envelope is sealed. Of course the writing could no be inspected without loosening the flaps, and ample protection to the correspondents would be secured. There would be a small addition to the weight of the card, but we are rich enough to carry a few pounds more in the mailbags without serious embarrassn to the country's finances.

A French officer has invented a microphone which will record and announce the approach of a body of soldiers, and give some idea as to their numbers. He should provide it with an indicator that will point out the nearest and safest tree to get behind just before the soldiers put in an appearance.—(Norristown Herald.

Plays that different people like to see: The m aire, "Money"; the Southern negro-hater, "Caste"; the club gosslp, "The School for Scandal"; the man who hates noise, "The Still Alarm"; the reporter, "He Scoops to Conquer"; the politician, "For Congress"; the henpecked husband, "The Woman Hater."

"A singular incident came under my observation to-day," said a stock-yards buyer to the Gossiper.
"Two men from different parts of the State shipped
a bunch of cattle each to a commission house at the
exchange. They arrived here to-day at about the
same time, and found their cattle were of the same
quality, about the same in number, and consequently
they received about the same sum. While their business was being settled up they became sociable, and
found that they were each of exactly the same age,
being born not only in the same year, but on the same
day of the same month.

"What's your name?" asked one.

"Heater. What's yours?"

"There we separate. Mine is Cold." "—(Kansas
City Times.

When the average woman at the New-Jersey seaside resorts can wear one of the current white or ored soft felt hats, life has no more to offer her.

ored soft felt hats, life has no more to once her.

What is the secret of all this work, all this feasting, all this excitement in a country which yet gives to our world a people of longevity and excellent hygiene? Climate and dietary observances. Despite the universal disparagement heaped upon the head of fogs, they are the ameliorating principle for a fagged-out gystem or an over-exhilarated mint. Notwithstanding the frequent caricature on the appearance of English women, it is this same dolorous, humid, much-abused fog that bleaches and polishes the world-famous skins of the queens of the gay world.—(London Letter in Springfield Republican.

First Club Idler-I see that Filagree's novel has been translated into several languages.

Second Club Idler-So? Why doesn't he get some one to translate it into English !

Mrs. Nobby-How many servants do you take with you to Bar Harbor, Mrs. Tiptop!

Mrs. Tiptop-Only twenty-five this summer. You know I leave the baby at home.—(Boston Herald. The railroads of this country are beginning to learn

that it is far cheaper to pay for the digging of ballast

than for the digging of graves. Miss Rural (watching the promenaders)—Who is that curious little man-almost a dwarf!

Mrs. Metropole (shocked)—Why, my dear, that's Hubert Highlife. He's the very upper crust.

Miss Rural—He is? Then they put in a great deal too much shortening.—(Time.

The swelling in General Boulanger's neck has gone down. But his head remains about the same.

A city young man who, while summering a week in the country, fell in love with a pretty dairymaid, proposed, and was rejected, told his friends when he returned home that he only got one "milk shake" while he was away.—(Norristown Herald.

A correspondent wants to know why it is proper to speak of a "good ship" but not of a "good car." s no reason except that the language hasn't been

Poet-Good-morning, sir. Have you a Contributors' Club connected with this publication?

Editor (producing a knotted stick from behind the door)—Yes, sir. Is there anything you would like to offer?

Poet-Ah-um-I only ran up to tell you that your hermometer, below, registered 95 degrees in the

shade.

And he skipped out as lightly as though it were a cold day for him.—(Burlington Free Press. Says "The Smithville (Ga.) News": "A Texas pony, quart of rye whiskey and something that looked like a man passed through Smithville yesterday. This was the first cyclone that has visited us this season."

At the Restaurant.-Guest-Here, waiter. Take this away. I ordered spring chicken and this is a laying hen. Walter-'Deed 'taint, boss. Dat's spring chicken,

sho.
Guest-Not this spring.
Waiter (ingenuously)-No, sah; not dis spring s, but

genuously)—Xo. son yit, boss, fo' dis yer lilt's a little soon yit, boss, fo' dis yer ens.—(Washington Critic. MOSES CLEAVELAND'S STATUE UNVEILED. Cleveland, Ohio, July 23 (Special) .- A bronze statue of Moses Cleaveland, founder of this city, was un-

veiled to-day in the Public Square by the Early Settlers' Association. Moses Cleaveland was born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1754, was graduated from Yale College, held a position in the regular army, and after-ward practised law. He came to the Western Reserve as chief of the staff of surveyors sent out by the Connecticut Land Company. He treated the Indians to a keg of rum and a quantity of beads, and thus secured their friendship. He came to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River ninety-two years ago to-day, and laid out the city, giving it his name. The statue was formally presented by Harvey Rice, president of the "Early Settlers' Association, and accepted in behalf of the city by Mayor

SUCCESS OF "THE WIFE" IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, July 23.-This city, which has not only had stock companies of its own, comprising some of the best players, many of whom are now starring, and which has also had many visits from the Union Square, Madison Square, and Daly companies, has gone wild over Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company. The success of the organization there has gone far beyond the expectations of the home management and that of Mr. Hayman, who is playing the company at the Baldwin Theatre. "ronicle" says: "The company is as complete as Daly's. It is a remarkable exhibition of taste, artistic ta'ent, and personal refinement." The Bulletin" says: "It has been Mr. Frohman's good fortune to muster a company equal to the best in Paris, and far superior to any on the English speaking Paris, and far superior to any on the English spealing stage." "The Post" says: "The company are so clever that they could take "The Compressional Record" or the proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod and make them act spiendidly. It is a liberal education in stage art to see them." The hit of Mr. Frohman's company in "The Wife" is so great that the Baldwin Theatre at this time of the year, when so many people are out of town, has been turning people away every night since the opening.

BLONDIN'S DARING TRICKS IN MID-AIR. Biondin added a new feature to his tight-rope per-formance at Sea Beach, Coney Island, yesterday. His usual feats were first performed with his accustomed ease, and when he made his fail, while crossing the rope blindfolded, more than one startled cry was heard. After this came the new feature—new here, though it was the same he performed at Ningara nearly a quarter of a same he performed at Ningara hearty a quarter of a century ago. He carried an iron stove to the centre of the rope, secured it with small stays, built a fire, cooked an omelet, opened a bottle of champagne and in-dulged in an aerial meal. Nothing in either line was apparently too high for the Chevaller.

When the meal was over and he had carried back the stove, which took two men to lift on the ground. Blondin proceeded to trot across the rope with his 150-pound son astraddle of his shoulders. This closed the which will be given every afternoon at 5 performance, which will be o'clock until further notice.

A WEDDING IN HARLEM.

At St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One-indred-and-twenty-seventh-st. and Fourth-ave., yesterday afternoon, Miss Pauline Stanley was married to Jame S. H. Umsted. The bride was given away by Benjamin F Smith. S. J. E. Rawling was the best man, and the ushers were Eugene P. Brady, W. R. Corwine, George Lord Day and Harry E. Donnell. Among those in the church were Mrs. Strah W. Stanley, the Misses Cornella, Sarah and Annie Stanley, Mrs. A. O. Umsted, Miss Umsted, Professor Philip J. Umsted, Mrs. S. C. Umsted

DEVELOPING A SUDDEN ATTACHMENT. From The Trenton Gazette.

The Democrats bitterly opposed the internal revenue system when it was adouted because its object was the salvation of the Union. They defend and support it now because they hope by its aid to destroy American manufactures.

THE PRECAUTION FULLY JUSTIFIED. From The Hartford Courant. Mr. Cleveland seems to be taking unwented pains with that letter of acceptance. And ho'd better.

HIS MISFORTUNE, NOT HIS FAULT.

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THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. MUND YATES.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY IN ENGLAND SOCIETY WELCOMED TO LAMBETH-A GEN. ERAL DESIRE TO HAVE LORD RAW. DOLPH CHURCHILL BACK IN THE MINISTRY - PRIZES DISTRIB. UTED BY THE PRIN-CESS-NOTABLE EN TERTAINMENTS. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

London, July 23.-There has been a great deal Condon, July 23.—There has been a great deal of gossip of the wildest and most scandalous kind about Prussian State papers alleged to have been found missing at Potsdam after the death of Emperor Protestan erick. It is stated that they were handed by Emprese Victoria to the Queen, when Her Majesty was at Charlottenburg, and are now in England. These evening paper about the virtual impression palpalise press Victoria, which, however, were such palpalise press Victoria, which, however, were such palpalise or abroad. The real truth, however, which reacher me from a trustworthy correspondent in Germany, is that the diary of Emperor Frederick cannot be found. The Emperor had kept a journal during more than thirty years—ever since his marriage—which was not a mere record of his movements and occupations, but an elaborate, running commentary upon public affairs, both political and social, very much in the style of Greville's Memoirs. This diary was contained

thirty immense volumes, each secured by a lock,
Directly after the Emperor's death, his successor, at the request of Prince Bismarck, demanded that the whole of them should at once be given up in order that His Majosty's reminiscences might be placed among the Prussian State archives at Berlin. The Empress refused to surrender the volumes. When second and more peremptory application was made after the Emperor's funeral, Her Majesty announced that the diary had been taken to England by the Queen and that she would probably publish it, as it had been her husband's particular wish that it should be pub lished after suitable revision, and that he had requested her to act as literary executrix. The Empress, I hear, added that justice to the late Emperor's men requires this publication.

SOCIETY RECEIVED AT LAMBETH PALACE On Saturday afternoon the Primate of all England, standing on a square of Turkey carpet, welcomed so ciety to Lambeth. Many visitors wandered off to see the chapel, which, since Archbishop Tait's time, has become resplendent with gold and gorgeous coloring.
Mr. Gladstone seemed much more at home at Lambett
than among Nonconformists. The agility which Dr. Benson displayed in running to wish him good-bye caused much pride and pleasure to Mrs. Gladstons, who followed her husband's movements with waichful eye. Archimandrite Plaisais, in his robes and breastplate, caused more excitement than the whole of the

AMERICAN BISHOPS AND THE FRAGRANT WEEK The gathering of the gaiters at King's Cross ex-ceeded in magnitude anything remembered by the oldest employes of the Great Northern. There was even a brisk demand for smoking carriages, and the sight of three Bishops on their way to Cambridge isdulging without let or hindrance in the fragrant weed reminded more than one of the spectators of the ex-cellent story of Archbishop Tait discovering two of his American visitors kneeling piously on their bedroom hearthrugs puffing the smoke carefully up the chimner during the last Lambeth Conference. Things have somewhat improved since then, but it was an American can, Dr. Waldstein, who provided for his compare ots the eagerly sought-after opportunity of the pipe of peace during their brief stay at the 'Varsity.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE MIN ISTRY

There can be no doubt that the desire is now general in the Conservative party to see Lord Randolph Churchill back in the Ministry. His great readines in debate, his decision and firmness in dealing with the Opposition, are qualities which would again ens able him to be of great service to the party, as they enabled him in the autumn session of '86. It is universally admitted that he led the House at that time with signal ability. The success of his intermovement upon Mr. Conybeare in vindication of the Speaker and the House of Commons are more recent examples of his promptness in every emergency. It is not surprising that even those most incensed al his resignation should be anxious to see him one more in the Ministry before the perils of the new ses sion are encountered. There appear to be no great difficulties in the way of managing this. Lord Rane dolph's colleagues are, as a general rule, quite pres pared to welcome him back. Hard terms and conditions ought not to be imposed on either side. rtainly does seem unfortunate that one of the and most popular leaders the Conservatives ever had should at a time like this be stranded on the back benches. The party will yet need all its strength to cope with its enemies. The sooner its ranks an closed up again the better for all concerned.

MR. BALFOUR TO SPEAK AT A CHURCH CONGRESS

The most attractive and interesting incident at the Chester Church Congress in October will be the ap-pearance of Mr. Balfour, who is selected as reader of speaker on "The Needs of Human Nature and Their Supply in Christianity," his colleagues being Arche Work, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of An magh, and Canon Knox Little, and on "Positivism! its Truth and its Fallacies."

ROYALTY AT THE WIMBLEDON MEETING. Wimbledon has at last passed into history, as the as the great annual meeting of riflemen is concerned There was sunshine and the semblance of ind weather on Saturday when the Princess of Wales came down to distribute the prizes. H. R. H. looked all the better for her recent rest. The Princess and her daughters were in deep mourning. The Maxim gus proved a great attraction. After luncheon, the price giving occupied exactly an hour. The Royal party was vociferously cheered on leaving, after the Prizes and Princess had reviewed the prize winners drawn up in line. Lord and Lady Wolseley, Lord and Lady Brownlow and Sir Morell and Lady McKenzie work among Lady Wantage's guests, but the uncertainty of the weather seemed to have prevented a return

summer attire. SUCCESS OF THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Irish bazaar at Olympia has been the after oon amusement par excellence of the week. It was delightful to see Lady Salisbury in black and jet sells ing fruit and flowers for dear life, while Mrs. Gladstone wrote autographs till she was tired. Lady Charles Berete ford's argument, that if she did not dispose of her strawberries she must eat them, The of course, unanswerable. Lady Aberdeen in Irish white foulard with brooch and bracelets reproduced from Celtio models, did a thriving trade with the aid of her some in Irish costume. The result is that £2,000 has been added to the Industrial Fund. The competition been tween the Primrose League dames and the Radical

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE WEEK. On Thursday evening Lady Howe gave a ball in Curzon-st.., at which nearly everybody remaining is London put in an appearance. The only drawbed was the smallness of the rooms, to remedy which the Blue Hungarians were stationed on a platform ereoutside the windows. "Mr. Manton" came in red and pearls; Lady A. in black; Lady Grey Egerton in white with red roses; the Duchess of Teck in black, gray, and white roses. Palms were used entensively for the decoration of the fine old staircase. The hostess and her daughters, Ladies Cadogan, Dud-ley, Granby and Edmund Talbot, as well as the Duchess of Manchester, all wore white. Lady donderry was in black with wonderful diame Dancing men were present in abundance. The dolph Churchill, Charles and Beresford, and the Duchess of Bucclouch were among the guests is the square dance which followed the early arrival of the

On Friday Lady do Grey gave a small musica party and supper in Bruton-st. Miss Ella Russell, Signor Ravelli, Signor d'Andrade and Madame Scalchi were all in the programme. The success of the evening was Madame Nordica's singing of Mr. Goring Thomas's "A Night in June," accompanied by the composer. The hostess in yellow did the honors. Lady Hilda Higgins, only just back from a visit 16

CLOSE OF THE OPERA SEASON. The last night of the opera season brought every bedy to Covent Garden. On Saturday the Duke and Duchess of Teck occupied the Royal box. Lady Los donderry and Lady de Grey were in their accustor seats. The curtain fell a few minutes before in night amid a burst of applause. Everybody remain to hear the National Authem. Then Mr. August to hear the National Anthony modest hope that with the aid of his committee, it coming glories of '89 would throw the trumps' '88 into the shade.

EDMUND YAFE.